The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3506 — TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1893. — SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP.....£ 251,093.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von André, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Egbert Iveson, Esq. | H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick. | The Hon. C. P. Chater.
H. Hopplus, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [199

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8

Insurances.

AN ENDOWMENT POLICY FOR £500.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
   (a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
   (b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
   (c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
   (d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.
2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments, he will be entitled to receive on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893. [747

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891. [415

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000, EQUAL TO ..... $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [869

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRADE MARKS of the MAN LOONG (萬隆) FIRM, Manufacturers of PRESERVED GINGER and other SWEETMEATS, have been registered in this Colony pursuant to Ordinance No. 16 of 1873.

Head Office:—HONAM, CANTON. Hongkong Office:—No. 376, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LEUNG YU SANG, WONG HOI CHOW, } Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [559

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED AND REDUCED,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1877 AND 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an ORDER made by His Honour the Chief Justice of Hongkong, on the 13th day of July, 1893, in the above mentioned matter it was ordered that the Persons whose Debts or Claims were still unsettled as mentioned in the Registrar's Certificate dated the 13th June, 1893, and the Petitioners be at liberty to apply to the Judge in Chambers concerning the application of the said sum as they may be advised.

That the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the aforesaid Association held on the 22nd February, 1892, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Association on the 19th March, 1892, and which Resolutions were in the words following *i.e.* "That in respect of each share in "the Association's Capital upon which the sum of "$100 have been paid up Capital be paid off to "to the extent of $40 per share upon the footing "that the amount returned or any part thereof "may be called up again;" "and that the "sum of $320,000 being the equivalent of $40 "per share on 8,000 shares be placed to the "credit of the fund called the return of Capital "account and that the sum of $20 be paid as "soon as practicable and that the balance of "$20 per share be paid off at a future date or "dates to be fixed by the Board of Directors and "either in one sum or by instalments at the "discretion of the Board of Directors" be confirmed.

And it was ordered that the said Association from and after the 13th September, 1893, be at liberty to discontinue the addition to its name of the words "and Reduced."

And notice is hereby also given that in pursuance of the said Order the said Order has been produced to the Registrar of Companies and a copy thereof has been delivered to him together with a minute approved by the said Judge in the words and figures following namely "The Capital of the Yangtsze Insurance "Association Limited and Reduced is $800,000 "divided into 8,000 shares of $100 each. At the "time of the registration thereof 6,948 shares "only have been issued and allotted and "upon each of which the sum of $100 has been "and is deemed to be paid up. But in respect "of each of the said shares the Company is "empowered to pay off or return $40 upon the "footing that the amount paid off or returned "or any part thereof may be called up again. "The residue of the said shares viz 1,652 shares "are at present unissued and nothing is to be "deemed paid up thereon." And such order and minute have been duly registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1893.

VICTOR H. DEACON,
813] Solicitor for the said Association.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of *The Hongkong Telegraph.*

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893

TO THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

NOTICE.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
By appointment to
H. H. THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN,
EX-VICEROY OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.
Is now here
And, previous to establishing
A LOCAL AGENCY
May be consulted for
SPECTACLES
at the
HONGKONG HOTEL
for a few days only.

The system of Sight-testing (patent 4,354), invented by him is now being universally adopted, and Mr. LAZARUS specially invites the Medical Profession and all interested in OPTICAL SCIENCE to see this Beautiful Test and the latest improvements in

LENSES AND FRAMES,
As prescribed by Ophthalmic Surgeons.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1893. [791

J. W. KEW & CO.'S STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps,

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co.,
c/o Carmichael & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1893. [684

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
COAL CONTRACTOR,
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER and BALLAST BOATS.

Manila, 14th March, 1893. [338

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [36

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

NEW STOCK ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New Stock Ladies' Shoes.
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets, &c.
Hand-painted Photo Frames.
Photo Albums.
Photo Screens.
New French Novels.

BOOKS OF TRAVELS.
New Music, 5 pieces for $1.
Badminton, Shooting, Cricket, Fishing, Tennis, Coursing and Falconry, Hunting and Driving.
Billiards by Cook.
Essays on Naval Defence.
Brassey's Naval Annual.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1893. [659

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
736 *PROPRIETOR.*

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT.

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVOURED IN HALF POUND AND QUARTER POUND TINS.

PIONEER BRAND.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1893. [7

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [198

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING AND HOSIERY.
SUMMER UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
NEW SCARFS AND TIES.
RAIN COATS AND CHAIR APRONS.
UMBRELLAS, LEGGINGS, RUBBER BOOTS.
HATS,
TENNIS SHIRTS, TENNIS SCARFS, TENNIS SHOES, TENNIS BATS, TENNIS BALLS, TENNIS NETS.
BATHING DRAWERS, BATHING DRESSES, SPONGES, TOWELS, BATH SUNDRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1893. [1071

W. POWELL & CO.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF

CROCKERY.

BED-ROOM TOILET SETS, TEA AND BREAKFAST SERVICES, DINNER SERVICES, TETE-A-TETE SETS, JUGS, BASINS, HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES,
&c. &c. &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1893. [6

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 6 OF 1893.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT LANG.
EX PARTE THE DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that a RECEIVING ORDER dated the 20th day of July, 1893, has been made in respect of the Estate of ROBERT LANG, residing at Kowloon Point, and carrying on Business as Tailor and Outfitter at No. 26, Queen's Road Central, upon his own Petition dated the 3rd day of July, 1893.

And Notice is hereby further given that WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1893, at 12 o'clock NOON precisely, has been fixed for the First General Meeting of Creditors to be held at the Land Office, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid.

No Creditor can vote unless he previously proves his Debt.

Forms of Proof and Proxy can be obtained at the Office of the "Official Receiver," during Office hours.

At the First General Meeting the Creditors will be asked to consider whether the Debtor shall be adjudged Bankrupt or whether they, the Creditors, will entertain a proposal for a Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Official Receiver.

Land Office, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1893. [825

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 29th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1893. [784

SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1893, at NOON, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th July, 1893, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1st.—That the Company be Wound Up Voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1890.

2nd.—That Mr. William Hutton Potts be, and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the Company, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the sum of $1,250, and that Messrs. J. Orange, C. C. Inchbald, D. Gillies, W. H. Ray and C. P. Chater, or any three of them be, and they are hereby appointed an Advisory Committee to assist the Liquidator by their advice in the winding up of the Company.

Dated Hongkong, 15th July, 1893.

By Order,

W. HUTTON POTTS,
802] Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.

By Order,

R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [444

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,
$75 PER MONTH
for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing Pedder Street or to the Eastward.
FURNISHED ROOMS without Board
$45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary.
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [587

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...$35.00
Tiffin $15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast $0.50
Tiffin $0.75
Dinner $1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [528

NOTICE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS with TABLE ACCOMMODATION.

Apply to

MRS. MOONEY,
22, Caine Road.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1893. [808

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at MACAO, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"

Captain Shannon, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1893. [773

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain A. Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1893. [829

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

Captain Gedye, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1893. [646

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 1st August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1893. [830

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"STRATHLEVEN,"

Cormack, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 2nd August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1893. [824

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"GISELA,"

Captain F. Kossovich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th August, at Noon.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1893. [783

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON, VIA SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"SPONDILUS,"

Captain ——, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 21st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1893. [731

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed, that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 26th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1893. [831

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES, to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [488

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers:

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
01 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th July, at Point Cottage, Chefoo, the wife of JAMES J. CLEMENTS, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at Magnolia Villas, the wife of A. M. A. EVANS, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at Shanghai, the wife of A. SAPHIUK, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At 11, Boone Road, Shanghai, on the 20th July, 1893, DANIEL JEROME MACGOWAN, M.D., a native of Fall River, Mass U.S.A., aged 79 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1893.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON AND THE EXHIBITION.

IT is never safe to confidently indulge in rash promises, especially when absolutely ignorant of the task you are undertaking. Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON must have that fact unpleasantly stamped on his mind in view of the present financial position of Hongkong and of his experiences during the past twelve months. Shortly after assuming the governorship of the colony his Excellency, with that light-heartedness which so often leads men to grief, publicly boasted that in all the colonies he had previously governed it had been his lot to find them in a financially bad state, but by his enlightened policy or special exertions or something, he had left them all in a state of prosperity, and that would be the case with Hongkong; he found it in a very parlous condition, but would pull it out of the slough of financial despond by the force of his own transcendent abilities. This was a big order to undertake, and it is a matter for serious regret that up to the present Governor ROBINSON has given no indication whatever of possessing any special qualifications likely to assist Hongkong in its grievous trouble; in fact the exact contrary is the case, as the self-constituted saviour of our bankrupt colony has only shown himself to be a weak man of superficial attainments, a mere red-tape official automaton in the hands of Mr. Secretary O'BRIEN, and quite out of touch with the general community. We repeat that this is seriously to be regretted, as Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON started work here with exceptional opportunities of doing a great amount of permanent good to the colony and of winning universal popularity. He has lost his chance by a shifty policy which has caused a wide breach between the Government and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, added to a careless disregard of public interests where he thought his own *amour propre* was likely to be touched. His offensively worded despatches to the Secretary of State on the Official Salaries dispute and his deplorable bungling in connection with the proposed Hongkong Commercial and Industrial Exhibition are prominent instances. The latter is our present text and it is specially chosen in view of the probable actions of a section of the community in the immediate future, but which need not be referred to in detail here.

It will be remembered that his Excellency was reported to be greatly impressed with the proposed Exhibition and its prospects of bringing tangible advantages to the colony. That this report was substantially true was evidenced by his publicly inviting the community to meet him at the City Hall on the 19th day of last month in order to discuss the matter. That this open invitation would have been numerously and influentially responded to is beyond doubt, as the scheme was generally popular, and it was therefore a great disappointment when, almost at the eleventh hour, it was simply announced, without a single word of explanation, that the meeting would not be held. And in consequence the proposed local World's Fair ignominiously collapsed, and once again was Hongkong the laughingstock of the Far East, and deservedly so. The entire blame for this lamentable failure is owing to the Governor's extraordinary want of tact and his being influenced by a stilted official Brahminism which is little less than ridiculous, so completely is it out of touch with those whom he was sent to govern. It appears that his Excellency's idea of a public meeting to discuss a subject of universal interest was to have a programme cut and dried, with a series of resolutions to be proposed and seconded by persons of his own selection, and carried without discussion. If this is actually what was intended Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON would have found himself vastly mistaken had he attempted to apply the *closure*; but at all events this was the rock which brought the good ship to grief. His Excellency wrote to Mr. THOMAS JACKSON, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, asking him to second a resolution to be proposed by the Hon. E. R. BELILIOS, adding in somewhat peremptory terms that he also expected the Bank to contribute at least $25,000 towards the Exhibition Guarantee Fund. Mr. JACKSON, as was naturally to be expected under all circumstances, declined to be associated with the Hon. Mr. BELILIOS in the manner proposed; the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank refused to accede to what they considered thinly veiled official coercion. And then the Governor, the genius who had so glibly promised to play the part of St. George to the Hongkong dragon, took umbrage at what was the only possible reply to his ill-judged demands, became childishly sulky and 'threw up the sponge.' And the great Commercial and Industrial Exhibition which was to inaugurate a new era of prosperity for our hopelessly ruined colony collapsed like an empty windbag. But does Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON for one moment dream that the Exhibition movement was utterly damned simply because *he* damned it, when the public meeting referred to 'hung fire'? Not much! But of this more anon.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, July 24th.

The French Chamber has voted the budget, and the session is closed. The elections take place on the twentieth of August.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Sergeant Davis, of the First Welsh regiment, is the winner of the Queen's prize.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Siam concedes the left bank of the Mekong river but only south of latitude eighteen. She agrees to the payment of the indemnity of three million francs but proposes a special Commission to assess the amount of damage, France refunding any surplus. France has expressed her dissatisfaction with the reply.

The French Minister will probably leave Bangkok on Wednesday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SOME youths shave up against the beard, while others shave down only.

Rev. Thugg—What is philosophy?

Berlin Blet—It is to drink gin venn you treat yourself und to order vine when some one else treats you.

A BANGKOK paper speaks of the Laotian levies of the Siamese as being men of fine physique. Considerable numbers of them have been drawn to the Capital.

THE *Japan Mail* states that Mr. Jacob T. Hitt, of Missouri, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Hankow. Nothing has yet been learned regarding the successors of Doctors Bedloe and Falco to the Amoy Consulate.

THE band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

Overture	"La Fille du Regiment"	Donizetti.
Patrol	"Midnight Review"	Armandez.
Valse	"Du und Du"	Strauss.
Selection	"Le Quatre Fils Aymon"	Balfe.
Suite from the Incidental Music to	"Peer Gynt"	Grieg.
Polonaise		Godfrey.

IT is the intention of the directors of the Agra Bank, Ltd., to close their Shanghai branch shortly.

THE three Japanese men-of-war *Takachiho*, *Chiyoda* and *Matsushima* were off the Taku bar on the 14th inst

Miss Query—Why do you love the Japanese so?

Berlin Blet—Dey brew good beer—und very cheap!

THE newest of American fads is for young women to present their husbands and sweethearts with plaster casts of their hands and arms.

ACCORDING to a telegram in the Japanese papers, a fatal fire in which seventeen lives were lost, broke out in the Chicago Exposition on the 10th inst.

THE British despatch-boat *Alacrity* arrived at Hakodate on the 9th instant, and the *Imperieuse* and six other British men-of-war arrived here the following day.

THE band of the S. L. I. will, by kind permission of the Colonel and officers, play in the Public Gardens on Thursday evening next, commencing at 8.30 o'clock.

THE unfortunate Gymkhana meeting, which was postponed from last Saturday until to-morrow, has had to be further postponed *sine die*, on account of the rain.

IN the manufacture of knives the division of labour has been carried to such an extent that one knife is handled by 70 different artisans from the moment the blade is forged until the instrument is finished and smoothly wrapped up for market.

Berlin Blet—(At the Hotel)—Valter, I'm not at all hungry to-day und don't vant a dinner. Vot yeu charge for soup und coffee?

Waiter—Same price, Sir, no matter what you take.

Berlin Blet—Ach Je! Bring me everytings on der bill of fare.

THE anniversary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated in great style at Yokohama on the 14th inst. The day was observed as a Bank holiday and at noon the United States flagship *Lancaster* fired a salute in honour of the occasion. A number of the houses on the Bund were brilliantly illuminated at night, the tri-color of course being conspicuous. At the Grand Hotel the Band of the U.S.S. *Lancaster*, by the courtesy of Admiral Irwin, played for several hours to the enjoyment of a large assemblage.

IT is stated that the students at the Tientsin Military Academy were examined prior to the summer vacation, on the 5th inst. by deputies appointed by the Viceroy Li. Two days were occupied in theoretical examinations, while on the third and last day the students were examined in battalion drill and other military evolutions, with papers on mathematics. The examiners made an enthusiastic report to the Viceroy who was much pleased, and intends to grant appropriate rewards to the best cadets as an encouragement to further efforts.

WE learn from Kobe that the old P. & O. liner *Zambesi*, which after a somewhat chequered career has lately passed into the hands of Japanese, will probably be employed in opening up a new trade between Japan and the Hawaiian Islands. Capt. Edwards, at present in command of the *Zambesi*, will shortly proceed to Honolulu to make preliminary arrangements and on his return will resume charge of the old steamer. Taking everything into consideration we shall not be surprised to find that the *Zambesi* is again under the control and direction of her former owner, Mr. Frank Upton.

THE community generally will be gratified to learn that the Services have in contemplation a simple and effective means of raising funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men lost in the *Victoria*. It will be in the form of a popular entertainment. Mr. George South and a couple of kindred spirits have the matter in hand and in a few days will unfurl their programme. That the object in view will not only have the full sympathy of everyone in the colony but also the best practical support goes without saying. Full particulars will appear later on.

WITH reference to the riot against a missionary and some Chinese converts at Ichoufu, Shantung, news of which was published recently, further advices have now been received by the *N. C. Daily News* stating that four of the rioters were arrested by the prefect of the city on the representations of the missionary body at Ichoufu. Two of the culprits were subsequently bailed out by some of the gentry after a short incarceration, on promise of future good behaviour, while the other two were severely bamboo'ed and cangued at the place of the riot. The missionaries also complained to the prefect of the treatment they had been receiving at the hands of the roughs of the city and prefecture in general, but the prompt punishment meted out by the official in question apparently has had a good effect.

MESSRS. WHEELOCK & Co's freight market report issued at Shanghai on the 21st July, 1893 says:—During the past fortnight no change has taken place in our London freight market, but for New York, presumably in view of no immediate opposition to the Conference lines, a further advance on our last quotations has to be noted; cargo for both ports has been more general, but shippers have been much hampered in their transactions by the constant fluctuations in exchange. Coastwise.—Everything remains as dull as when we last wrote, and now that the price of produce up North has advanced, things look far from bright for the immediate future. Nagasaki to Shanghai.—We have only heard of one settlement and this we believe is to fill contracts. For London, *viâ* Suez Canal:—With the departures noted below we have nothing on the berth except the mail steamers, but several vessels are circulated to arrive shortly from Japan, which will more than fill actual requirements. For New York:—The *Benlomond* left on 15th inst., taking hence a very satisfactory amount of cargo; the *Teucer* arrived to-day from Japan and clears on the 26th inst.; she will be followed by the *Argyll*. *Viâ* the Cape.—The *Stuttgart* has almost completed her loading and leaves here in the course of a few days. The *G. R. Sheffield*, *Crestmoor* and *John Currier* are now on the berth calling at Hongkong to fill up, and the first named will in all probability be the next departure. Departures for London:—steamship *Oopack viâ* Foochow 5th, steamship *Carmarthenshire viâ* Foochow 7th, steamship *Glenshiel viâ* Foochow 16th, steamship *Malacca* 18th, steamship *Pembrokeshire* 20th inst. Departure for New York:—steamship *Benlomond viâ* Amoy 15th, Shanghai to London, 45s. per ton for general cargo. 50s. tea. Through from Hankow 55s. Shanghai to New York 45s. tea and general cargo. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow 14 cents per picul, nominal. Newchwang to Amoy 15 cents per picul, nominal. Nagasaki to Shanghai 90 cents per ton. Settlement during the fortnight:—*Bjorg*, Norwegian steamer, 484 tons register, ten trips, Nagasaki to Shanghai, private terms. Disengaged vessel in port:—*Freeman*, American barque, 1,138 tons register.

IN all the wars in which England has taken part, she has won 82 per cent. of the battles.

AT a school examination the question was put to a youngster "What are sins of omission?" and his startling reply was: "Sins that we ought to commit and do not."

ADMIRAL IRWIN and the officers of the United States flagship *Lancaster* gave a musical entertainment and ball on board that vessel to the Yokohama community on the 11th inst. which proved an unqualified success.

YESTERDAY Inspector Corcoran charged a cargo-boat man at the Magistracy with being in possession of seven chests of prepared opium, worth about $1,000, seized off Wanchai on Saturday, without a valid permit, contrary to the opium ordinance. The case was remanded until Saturday next.

THE *Linnet* and *Swift* are the only two British gunboats really at Bangkok; the *Pallas* being outside the bar. The latter, however, has sent fifty men to reinforce the crews of the *Linnet* and *Swift*. The *Linnet* evidently went up the river after the exchange of civilities between the French war vessels and the Paknam forts.

THUS the Shanghai *Mercury*:—The dastardly Li Taotai, who distinguished himself in the sequel to the Sungpu massacre, is well known by name to the natives in Shanghai and for some time back his picture, in official robes, button and all, with a long account in doggrel of some swindle which he perpetrated here, appeared in the advertising columns of one of the local Chinese papers.

ANOTHER large seizure of tea, under the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, was made by Inspector Stanton this afternoon, at the instance of the Kwong Man Tai hong, which recently obtained an important conviction for infringement of their "Hang Mee" chop. The present case is in respect of their other tea agency, the "Yuen Sun"; some 125 cases, each containing four $2 boxes of tea, were seized at No 78, Praya West and now lie in the police store. The owner is not yet declared, as the man who claims the property is not the man whose name appears on the warrant. A police court case will probably follow in a day or two.

ACCORDING to Chungking accounts the dangers of navigation in the Szechuan rapids and gorge which have been embodied in an adage from time immemorial have been again fully illustrated in a recent accident where a ferry boat carrying nearly a hundred and thirty passengers besides a crew of twenty-four men went to the bottom, taking with it over ninety persons among whom were thirty-two candidates for the Licentiate examinations at Chungking. Another accident which happened the same day was, says our Shanghai morning contemporary, that of a boat carrying several thousand taels in sycee and over thirty men returning to Chungking from Chichiang, which struck about ten miles from the former city, the boat being split in two. More than one-half of the passengers and crew were drowned including the total loss of the silver. The charity institutions of Chungking declare that their stock of spare coffins has given out owing to the large number of drowned bodies brought to them by the life-saving stations along the river for burial at the public expense.

IT was at Kowloon Peninsula (which, as the Attorney General says, is not an island, though just now it might be mistaken for a not very shallow part of the deep blue sea itself) A certain young man had gone over to Knutsford Terrace to see Her; but the rain which raineth every day was just pouring as heavy and watery a flood as "Granny's" leaders; and the tennis courts were a hopeless swamp, like the alleged brain of Ka the Mud-headed. So they stood on the verandah, and let it rain.

"What does that mean?" she said, pointing to the P.W.D. boundary-stone, standing alone in the middle of a pool. "K.I.L. 286—what does it stand for?"

"Why, don't you know, dear?" he replied gently. (He didn't know himself, and wanted to think a little.) "It means 'Kowloon Inland Lake, 286 feet deep.'"

And her little brother, who had not been observed until then, chiped in—"No, it isn't; it means 'kissing is lovely, 286 times!'"

WE have it on the authority of the *N. C. Daily News* that native reports from Tientsin state that on the 9th inst. there arrived at Taku two Japanese armoured cruisers of large size, under the command of an Admiral whose Chinese name is Ta-wu. On the same day over twenty officers, including the Admiral, went up to Tientsin, and seven or eight of the higher officers called upon the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. The visit was returned by the Viceroy who invited the Japanese Admiral and his staff to a banquet of extra magnificence, but the place was changed from the usual banqueting hall in the Naval Secretariat to the Dedicatory Hall of the late first Marquis Tséng Kuo-fan, which on the other hand is the usual place where his Excellency banquets his Chinese guests of distinction, such as Governors, Governors-General etc. As the Viceroy was not feeling well at the time, he deputed Shêng Taotai of the Customs, and Mr. Detring the Tientsin Commissioner of Customs, to take his place as hosts. This, however, was taken as an affront by the Japanese Naval officers and the invitation was declined. The banquet in question was to have taken place on the 12th inst. but the Japanese ships left the same day. It is said that the Japanese Admiral had been deputed to go to Korea to demand the opening of a few more ports to foreign commerce, which being refused by the Korean king, the officer in question had come over to Tientsin to consult with the Viceroy as to his further course of action.

"TIGHTS!" exclaimed that giddy young thing, Lydia Thompson, recently to a newspaper man who mentioned the subject to her, "If anyone has heard the question of tights discussed at length, I have. When I had my burlesque company, all the papers had more or less to say about the scant attire worn by the members. Well, I cannot say that it did us any harm financially, because many persons were anxious to see if modesty had been outraged, and of course, they saw artists in proper attire for the burlesque. Of late I have been frequently asked about the tendency of stage dress in the future. I do not think tights will ever become obsolete, for so long as women are beautiful their forms will be admired in silken tights. Now and then a protest is heard against scant attire upon the stage, but it seems to have no special effect. If a girl wishes she can dress in a way to excite adverse comment, but that is not necessary, even in flesh-colored tights. But there are certain limits that cannot be transgressed. I do not believe, for instance, if there should be a great revival of burlesque, that the public would tolerate tights without trunks, although I must say they have been worn both at the Gaiety, I fancy in "Frankenstein," and at the Opera Comique in "Joan of Arc." Burlesque, in order to be really smart and *chic*, must not be handicapped with drapery. High-kicking, as a form of entertainment, seems to be on the wane. It is not necessarily a component part of legitimate burlesque. If high-kicking were a fad of course legitimate burlesque would take it into consideration and travesty it."

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left Singapore for this port at 6 a.m. to-day.

THE bones and muscles of the human body are capable of over 1,200 different movements.

AT the Magistracy to-day, Mr. H. J. Gedge (Johnson, Stokes, and Master) applied to the Licensing Justices, in special session, for a transfer of the "Stag Hotel" licence from W. Waters to L. C. Alrey. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

MISS Oldgirl (coyly): I had a strange dream the other night, Mr. Jones. I dreamed—only think!—that you and I were married and on our wedding tour. You don't know how real it seemed. Did you dream the same thing?—Mr. Jones (firmly): No, Miss Oldgirl, I did not; in fact, I haven't had the nightmare for a good many years.

IT was reported in shipping circles some time since that the Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Kowshing*, Capt. Galsworthy, had been taken off the Hongkong-Manila line and sent North for the express purpose of being sold to the Russians. Had such a sale been effected it would have been a good thing for the hapless shareholders of this unfortunate Company, as Keswick's specially designed white elephant has proved anything but a financial success. As we observe, however, that the *Kowshing* arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostock on the 10th inst., it would appear either that the sale has not been effected or that negotiations are still under way.

UNDER date 15th inst. the Hankow correspondent of the *Mercury* writes:—I hear upon good authority that there is a disturbance in Southern Szechuen and that soldiers have been sent to put it down. There are no Kolao-hwei in Szechuen as an organised body, but there are numerous bodies of men banded together for mutual aid and protection, and who are known to be bad characters without exception. They are invariably punished when caught, for they are chiefly composed of highway robbers, petty thieves, gamblers and loose characters, who live by their wits. As far as I can learn they have no connection with the Kolao-hwei society; that originated among the soldiers, who were engaged in suppressing the Taiping rebellion, but the Szechuen rabble would be a very numerous and dangerous class if once started.

THE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE EXPEDITION.)

Canton, July 24th.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary all arrived safely in Canton yesterday. The streets of this city are rather narrow and tortuous for a man with such a string of titles.

I see the *Daily Press* says he will be back in Hongkong by Tuesday. Well, he won't. He is enjoying himself very well here, as far as the weather will let him, and though he is rather pressed for time he will not be back to your port for a few days yet. Early on Wednesday morning (25th) he leaves for Macao in the Chinese revenue cruiser *Chuen Tiao* which brought him up here, as his own vessel draws too much water. Probably he will leave Macao again on Thursday evening or Friday morning for Hongkong.

The Archduke goes about a good deal, but there is nothing much to record—no great functions or events of any sort. He is maintaining a strict *incognito*—that is to say, of course, everybody knows who he is, but nobody cares, and he prefers to pass as an ordinary mortal—and a very fine, well-set, gentlemanly one he is.

The Austrian man-of-war *Kaiserin Elisabeth* is to take the royal party to Yokohama, leaving Hongkong in about a week, probably *viâ* Shanghai. Then after about a month in Japan the Archduke and his ship part company; the former leaves Yokohama by Canadian Pacific boat, and goes overland to Chicago, and New York, and thence to Austria *viâ* England, calling on the Queen. The *Kaiserin* cannot follow the same route, unfortunately, and will have to return *viâ* Suez Canal, reaching home in November, some time before "the Dock."

YOKOHAMA NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Yokohama, 15th July, 1893.

After a very pleasant run from Kobe the *City of Rio* was safely moored in Yokohama harbour a few minutes past 8 o'clock on Thursday night. A heavy rainstorm, which lasted several hours, prevented the usual rapid exodus of passengers ashore, and we were wise in our generation in deciding to pass another night on shipboard.

Yokohama has not changed appreciably since my last visit. A new feature which attracted attention, when coming ashore in the Grand Hotel launch, was a large pier that is being constructed, running out a considerable distance in the harbour from the Custom House landing place, for the accommodation, I believe, of the mail steamers visiting the port. This appears to be a solid piece of work and no doubt is a step in the right direction, but considering the fact that vessels here are loaded and discharged with great facility by the cargo-boat system, it is difficult to understand by what means this undertaking can possibly prove a financial success.

The breakwater, designed by the late Major-General Palmer, R.E., looks remarkably like a 'white elephant.' This structure commences almost directly opposite the canal adjoining the Grand Hotel and sweeps round the harbour in a semi-circle for about a mile. It has not yet been completed, and for the present work has been suspended. The wall is formed of blocks of cement, and looks solid enough until inspected at close quarters, when it is discovered that either owing to bad workmanship or the inferior quality of the concrete it is unable to stand uninjured the action of the waves. In many places there are breaches in the wall and a considerable portion has actually been washed away. The fatal mistake has been carried out of making it far too low to be of any practical use in heavy weather; as a matter of fact the sea washes right over it whenever there is half a gale of wind. This breakwater ought to have been at least five feet higher and so solidly constructed as to be able to stand all weathers uninjured. If Yokohama should be visited by a typhoon during the summer, this expensive monument of Japanese enterprise will in all probability be washed away.

Trade at this port, as elsewhere in the East just now, is dismally dull, and no great improvement can be looked for until some solution has been found for the silver problem. Socially, Yokohama is the Sleepy Hollow of the Orient, and is only kept alive by the ever flowing stream of travellers from all parts of the world, anxious to exploit the fabled attractions of Dai Nippon. Yacht racing is the popular sport here and is keenly followed by a large number of enthusiasts. At this season there are races two or three times a week, which are always closely contested and cause considerable excitement. One of the principal supporters of the pastime is Mr. Edward Beart, for many years a leading light of the Hongkong Yacht Club, who usually acts as judge and starter. I met Mr. Beart yesterday and was glad to see the old 'sport,' albeit silvered with the honored insignia of advancing years, looking so fit and well.

The weather here this season has left little room for complaint. It is hot during the day, but in the evening and at early morn a deliciously cool breeze tends to make life pleasant.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, a day dear to every Frenchman. The Gallic colony celebrated the event in proper style and Yokohama, cosmopolitan in the truest sense, aided them to the best of its ability. Nearly all the ships in the harbour were dressed. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oxus* was a mass of bunting while the American flagship *Lancaster* was a blaze of color at every point. The commercial community took a holiday and devoted their leisure time to decorating their hongs and homes. Any number of houses were lively with flags and lanterns, but the most conspicuous of all were the offices of the Messageries Maritimes, the French Consulate, and the Grand Hotel. At the last named place the able manager let his imagination run loose, resulting in a display which kept the bund crowded throughout the evening with admiring natives. There were the ensigns of all nations, with tricolors at every salient point; there were a thousand lanterns, each painted to represent a flag. In the evening Admiral Irwin, of the United States Navy, gave a dinner at the Grand Hotel, and at the clubs and smaller hotels there were numberless reunions in honour of the day. The band of the *Lancaster* gave a concert in the evening at the Grand, in which they introduced all the new popular Paris music and wound up with the Marseillaise. This aroused the enthusiasm of several young Frenchmen, who insisted not only upon singing the words of the famous song, but also upon dancing to it in a *cancan* worthy of the old days of the Jardin Mabille. At midnight the fun and noise were still on the increase.

The Korean trouble is over. It was either a tempest in a teapot or a mare's nest discovered by some timid missionary. The naval officers of the men-of-war at Chemulpo are exceedingly wrathful about this scare, as it has interfered with all their programmes for the summer and autumn. The American and British men-of-war have been recalled and are now on their way to other ports. Mr. Heard, the United States Minister to Korea, who was egregiously fooled in the matter, is about to leave for the States, a madder but a wiser man. The next time a missionary detects an embryo riot in Seoul, he will probably be deported from the favored land where every gentleman wears three hats.

THE PAKNAM AFFAIR.

THE FRENCH STORY.

The *Progrès de Saigon* of July 15th says:—In defiance of the treaty which authorises French ships of war to enter the Menam River, the *Inconstant* and the *Comète* were attacked last night, without any warning, by the forts at Paknam and six vessels of the Siamese Navy. The French ships forced the passage and went right up to Bangkok in retaliation. The loss on the French side was two killed and three wounded.

Article 15 of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 15th August, 1856, says distinctly:—

"French ships of war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but they must notify the Siamese authorities before going up to Bangkok, and must consult with them as to the selection of a berth where they may anchor."

The treaty thus gives a clear right to French warships to go up to Bangkok, with the single condition that the Siamese authorities must first be notified in order to arrange for berthing. The Siamese Government in this case had been notified eight days previously.

In pursuance of the treacherous policy which led to the massacre of Inspector Grosgurin and 17 of his troops by the Laos subjects of Siam, six warships were secretly stationed at the entrance of the channel and without the slightest warning opened fire on our two boats, the Paknam forts also joining in the attack, as we were peaceably exercising our treaty rights.

This is a typical instance of that Asiatic duplicity which we have so often seen. But the object sought by these unscrupulous scoundrels was not attained! Our vessels had their orders, to enter the Menam, they performed their duty, and completed their allotted task. Only a few days ago the King of Siam was reported to have declared that his kingdom's position was unassailable. His Majesty Chulalongkorn ought to recognise by this time that he was seriously mistaken.

It is a singularly happy coincidence that this glorious triumph of French arms fell on the anniversary of our national fête.

(Vive la France! Sapristi! Vive la Republique! Morbleu! Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, parlez-vous Ballyhooley, hooroosh!)

Whenever Perfidious Albion finds that her own or her protégé's interests conflict with ours, she follows a line of tactics which she finds invariably successful. She sets to work actively disseminating alarmist reports, of a positively blood-curdling spiciness, with a brazen impudence born of the certain knowledge (after long experience) that the English press has more weight with the French public than anything else, and that there is no danger of any exaggeration being too stiff for the credulity of the readers to swallow. That is why Britain keeps a hold on all the main channels of information, and why she establishes, wherever there is a foreign government weak-minded enough to allow it, a system of telegraphic agencies under her own control, to spread far and wide false telegrams manufactured to suit her policy, while she suppresses or mutilates all others.

This dodge of our adversaries is well known, for it is always the same; and what says the French government in reply? Nothing! It wraps itself in a dignified and majestic silence. It allows these most transparent lies to run their course, and makes no attempt to suppress them by the publication of clear and authentic information. It exercises a rigid stoicism, which might be set down to apathy; and maintains itself impervious to the criticisms thus caused.—British diplomacy succeeds in its nefarious scheming.

Public opinion is led astray, and there is a great stir; the respectable journals, in a desire to defend the truth, reply at random, having no such complete telegraphic service at hand, and the result is a confusion which makes matters worse, and raises public excitement and anxiety to fever-point. On every side the Government is attacked, and its officers denounced; the Ministry is shaken and demoralised, yields to any pressure that may be opportunely brought to bear, and thus humiliates itself and injures the country. Then, when all is over, the lies of England are cleared up, the fictitious dangers vanish, and the public realises that it has been duped.

It has been the same in the Franco-Siamese trouble. A tremendous scare was raised when first the French troops proceeded to peaceably occupy the lawful French territory on the banks of the Mekong; then the capture of Captain Thoreux by the Siamese was made to create a panic; and the little affair at Samit Island was magnified to colossal dimensions. The home government wired out to M. de Lanessan, who, secure in his own empire of Cochin-China, considers himself answerable to none but God, like the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and disdains to reply; so the false reports created by Britain for her own purposes stand unchallenged. One is reminded of the awful-looking but unsubstantial dragons which the Chinese soldiers parade in front of their army to scare the foe.

France simply desires to secure to Annam the provinces on the left bank of the Mekong taken by Siam a few years ago. We do not wish to take any Siamese territory; we will be glad to remain as good neighbours, and we will even guarantee her independence if she will make it worth our while. She has serious internal difficulties, and outside she is afraid of England. We want no fresh conquests, but we do not want to see a fine colony like Cochin-China fall into the clutches of Britain.

THE OTHER STORY.

The official correspondence between M. Pavie, French Minister at Bangkok, and Prince Devawongse, Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs (which is too long to be reproduced in full) shows that France informed Siam on July 11th that the British Government intended sending several ships to Siam, and that the Republic would therefore follow suit by sending the *Comète* and the *Inconstant*, "stating precisely that the action is exclusively of an identical measure with the dispositions which England and other powers have taken in the initiative." Siam replied that England had not yet sent more than one ship, the *Swift*; that France had already one, the *Lutin*, which went to Bangkok first, so that it was untrue that other powers took the initiative; and that, presumably, France would not wish to send more vessels unless other powers did. Moreover, it could not be admitted that any treaty should be construed so as to abolish Siam's rights over her own rivers, or allow foreign warships to enter at will. M. Pavie informed his government and the Admiral of this reply, and insisted that the *Inconstant* must anchor at Paknam and wait for a reply. Prince Devawongse again wrote objecting to the *Inconstant* anchoring at Paknam (within Siamese waters) especially as the absence of the supposed British squadron made the presence of the French squadron unnecessary; Siam definitely refused to allow them in the Menam, and had instructed her officers accordingly and she would provide the French Minister with a steam launch in order to visit and confer with the commander of the *Inconstant*. Meanwhile, Prince Devawongse wired to the Siamese Minister in Paris (Prince Vadhana) who replied that the French Government had undertaken to countermand the orders as to the gunboats, in view of the fact that England had not sent more than one up the river; "France had no intention to send troops or attack Siam in any manner." The *Inconstant* was accordingly ordered to wait.

After all this correspondence, which closed on the 12th July, the *Inconstant* and *Comète* proceeded, on the 13th, to rush the passage. A small trading steamer, the *Jean Baptiste Say*, was sent in advance to bear the brunt of the battle, if battle it was to be, and as it happened she was sunk. The two warships steamed at full speed past the forts and away from the six little rotten old tubs constituting the Siamese "Fleet," and went right to Bangkok. Fifteen Siamese were killed and thirty wounded.

So now France has demanded three million francs indemnity, besides the cession of the disputed provinces. Siam proposed a commission of arbitration to assess the damages; and this has so incensed France that M. Pavie is under orders to leave Bangkok (according to Reuter's telegram to-day) and apparently war will be declared immediately or "reprisals" be indulged in again. It would seem that there is as much injustice under international law as under any other.

DEATH OF DR. MACGOWAN.

Dr. Daniel Jerome Macgowan, the oldest foreign resident in Shanghai, and one of the best-known men in China, passed away quietly on the morning of the 20th inst. at his residence, Boone Road in his 79th year. Born on Fall River, Mass., in 1814 he, says the *N. C. Daily News*, first came to Ningpo as a missionary doctor, exactly fifty years ago. During the Civil War in the United States, he served as a surgeon with the northern armies, and made himself much respected at Washington. He returned to China in 1865 as the agent of a syndicate that proposed to build a telegraph line to China by way of Behring Straits, and from that time made Shanghai his headquarters. His wife, who was equally popular with himself, died about 1872, and he was never quite the same man after her death. He leaves only one child, a daughter, the wife of Sir Chaloner Alabaster, whom he had intended soon to rejoin in England. Sir Robert Hart gave him an appointment in the Customs in 1879, and he served in Shanghai and in Wenchow, at which latter port he had full scope to pursue his studies in folk-lore and natural history. He was a man of vast and varied information which he was always anxious to add to, and to impart to others, and was a contributor to the columns of the *N. C. Daily News* from the first, as well as to numerous other missionary, scientific, and literary publications. He was a thoroughly genial, kind-hearted man, at home in any company, and always with something fresh to tell, a man of unfailing energy in the pursuit of knowledge, and who bore his years wonderfully, as his recent long and arduous trip in Siberia showed. He only returned from a visit to Peking and Tientsin on Saturday last, and had been ailing, but refused for some time to consult a doctor. He was expecting from the Viceroy Li Hung-chang letters of introduction to the new Minister to the United States, etc., Yang Ju, to whom the Viceroy recommended him for the post of adviser to the Legation at Washington. He took to his bed on Tuesday and Dr. Jamieson was sent for, but on Wednesday he got up and dressed himself preparatory to going out. He was persuaded to return to bed, where he died quite quietly of exhaustion and old age, at 10.30 a.m.

The funeral took place at the New Cemetery, Shanghai, on the 21st and there was a large gathering of his old friends and acquaintances, among whom were a large number of ladies. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. Muirhead, who made an eloquent address in the Chapel, in which he touched sympathetically on the history and character of Dr. Macgowan, especially in relation to the love he bore to missionary work, even after he had ceased to formally belong to the missionary body. The coffin was covered with wreaths and crosses of flowers, and it was with deep and genuine regret that all present saw the last of one who was a resident in China before Shanghai was opened, and who has done so much in his half-century in China to make Chinese and foreigners better acquainted with each other.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 16th.

It is very difficult to get reliable news from Sungpu just now, but I believe the following items are fairly correct. Li Taotai has arrived at that place, and along with the Macheng magistrate has begun an inquiry into the riot. He is lodged in a temple, and great pains are being taken by the district authorities to secure his comfort, and to feed him sumptuously. It is of the first importance for them to secure his good report, and as honest straightforward Li Taotai has a weakness for good living, they feel that they will fare all the better at his hands the better he fares at theirs. There is no disturbance in the Sungpu neighbourhood, and everything goes on as usual, save in the limited circle directly affected by the riot. Li Taotai has invited Li Kia-chung to come and assist him in the investigation. This is the gentleman who both before and since the riot has been accused of being the prime mover in it. He is a broken-down, blue button, military mandarin who saw a good deal of service in the rebellion times but through his own bad conduct has for some years been reduced to the necessity of living on his wits. The result of the investigation thus far has been a resolution to hold the few natives who rendered any assistance to our murdered brethren responsible for the whole affair. They reason logically enough that if natives had not assisted them they could not have been in Sungpu, and if they had not been in Sungpu they could not have been killed there, therefore the friendly natives are guilty of their death. These few natives, however, have all run away. Several of them have taken refuge in the Concession here. Up till now Li Taotai has been able to lay hands on only one, a poor coolie who acted occasionally as messenger and water-carrier to the unfortunate missionaries and who considered himself secure in his insignificance. Him Li has laid hold of, and after giving him 1,200 blows has locked him up securely for future use. Friends of his have come down pleading that we should interfere in his behalf, but nothing can be done by anybody—the poor fellow may lose his head for the crime of carrying water to a missionary! These things are hardly credible, and yet they appear to be perfectly true. However, in a few days we shall have thoroughly reliable information.—*N. C. Daily News.*

WUHU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

18th July.

The weather here during the last two days has been deliciously cool, a welcome change after the oppressive heat of the previous week. So far the up-river fleets have not reached this port and we are basking in the full enjoyment of peace and good-will, so far as foreigners are concerned, though the natives had a little rumpus of their own the other day that might easily have led to serious results had it not been promptly put down. It arose out of an attempt at imposture on a Japanese tradesman by a coolie who appears to have found a bill dropped by the former, and presented it for payment at his shop. An altercation arose, and the "Jap" becoming angry at the audacity of such a flimsy imposture "chucked" the coolie out. A little later a small crowd assembled outside the Japanese shop and commenced to annoy its occupants by throwing filth into the verandah and through the windows. This continued until late at night and the following morning a crowd again assembled armed with bamboos and stones and commenced to break the windows and doors of the Japanese house. The Japs, sticks in hand, held the doors of their house pluckily, and there can be no doubt prevented it being looted by the crowd, dealing out heavy blows right and left and keeping their domicile intact. One of the Chinamen lost an ear in the scrimmage; but the plucky little Japs being nearly fatigued and overborne with numbers were on the point of giving way, when Mr. Perkins the Consul's constable arrived, and by dint of hard knocks and strong Saxon succeeded in dispersing the crowd and raising the siege, just as some *yamen* runners came up and made an arrest or two. This ended the business; and the case will be dealt with by the local officials. The conduct of the little Japanese was admirable and decisively showed the superiority of the race.

The Esk, which has been with us for the last ten days, leaves on Friday for Kiukiang, relieved here by the *Redpole*, expected to-morrow. A cricket match between teams of the gunboat and the residents was played on the 13th, and ended in a crushing defeat for the sailors who say they are only beaten, not vanquished, and promise to return to the attack after practice with their newly formed team.

Although no indignation meeting has been held at this port the small community are unanimous in expressing their disgust at the loathsome atrocities committed at Sungpu which are apparently to be settled by *money* again. If this is to go on in China, a profitable market might be opened with the surplus population of Great Britain at so much per head and the great question of over population will thus be solved. This is a grim joke on so serious a matter and may seem in bad taste, but the flabby inaction of the Great Powers in these matters is simply execrable and breeds the greatest disgust in the breasts of foreigners in China who are pushing their country's interests. Let blood be the price of blood, and degradation the price of abetting, and massacres in China will cease.—*N. C. Daily News.*

WANTED—CHEAP JUSTICE.

The rejection, by a large majority of the New South Wales Council, of the bill to reduce the cost of litigation, is a circumstance which can hardly be termed unexpected. During recent years various measures, ostensibly tending towards the same end, have been introduced in nearly every province of Australasia, and with hardly an exception they have been ignominiously rejected. In most cases they deserved no better fate. There was hardly a semblance of originality about any one of them. They all proposed to repair the old-established cancer, and not one was directed at its excision. In almost every case they started fairly enough, on the assumption that the law exists chiefly for the benefit of lawyers; that lawyers exist principally to obscure the truth in the interests of moneybags, and ruin clients, and pervert the course of equity; and that, under the present régime, justice is a commodity which is too expensive for any save a rich man to purchase. And then they invariably proposed to leave the system as it was, and merely to patch some small detail of the business—to stop one of the thousand leaks through which the litigant's money dribbles away, to be lost in the great sea of fraud and parchment and red tape, while the other 999 remained as before. This was the purpose of the best of the so-called reforms; the others merely proposed to replace some cumbrous, foolish and expensive process in the legal burlesque with another process as cumbrous and as foolish, and often a trifle more expensive than the one to be superseded.

The first step towards legal reform is an adequate realisation of the evils to be remedied. These are far too many to be even enumerated in the limits of one article, but a few of the more conspicuous are as follows:—The laws are mostly made by lawyers whose interest it is to make them so complicated and obscure as to defy the comprehension of any but a trained specialist, and so effectually has this been accomplished that hardly any two specialists ever agree as to the meaning of a statute unless they are paid a large sum for doing so. The method of setting the law in operation is so complicated that hardly any but a specialist who has received a heavy fee can find the spring which starts the machine working. The client in any important civil case has to hire at least two separate cormorants—he may have to hire six, but two, the solicitor and the barrister, form the minimum—before he can get a hearing; he has to tell his case to one cormorant and then pay him to tell it to the other cormorant. When he has done this he has no more substantial guarantee that his case will be attended to than before he started; if the second cormorant doesn't turn up, and the case is lost and the client ruined for want of him, the bill has to be paid all the same, and there is no semblance of redress. The legal profession has become so degraded that it is held as an honourable action to uphold a foul and glaring wrong with the full knowledge that it is a wrong, to win the case of the meanest swindler by means of technicalities which have no bearing whatever on the merits of the cause, and to defraud the poor and rob the widow and defeat the just demands of the oppressed on account of some informality or other in the filling up of some useless paper that merely exists to be stuck on a file and left there to rot. And, in addition to this, it is a praiseworthy and strictly professional thing to prop up any soulless swindler by casting lying aspersions on anybody and everybody who stands in the way.

Furthermore, the judges have, in many instances, practically abdicated their functions. It is a point of legal etiquette with many judges to know only as much of the law concerning the case as is set forth by the barristers on each side. Therefore the man who is compelled by poverty to conduct his own case, or to put up with a cheap and inefficient barrister, or whose barrister fails to put in an appearance, frequently has a decision given against him, even when the judge, who gives that decision, is well aware that the law is distinctly in his favour, simply because the judge's attention has not been officially drawn to some particular point of law by a high-priced functionary in horse-hair. Moreover, in a very large proportion of cases the judges give decisions which they cheerfully admit to be unjust, simply because some one of the hundred thousand useless formalities required by the system of lawyer-made law has not been duly complied with. The idea that justice goes before law, and that the eternal truth is of more account than the proper initialling of some mouldy blue-paper form, is a thing far beyond the range of the ordinary judicial intelligence. And even all this is only a small part of the great conundrum. It is the first duty of every citizen to obey the law; to obey the law he must know what it is; to know what it is he must be able to find it. Yet not only does no single layman in Australia know the law or know where to find it, but no single lawyer or judge in this continent is able to efficiently direct him. The law is partly made up of the sediment of old, forgotten, disused and semi-obsolete English statutes written in a barbarous jargon in the Middle Ages, partly of legends, customs, and wildly confused, contradictory, and half-forgotten precedents, and partly of many hundred deranged and incomprehensible local enactments written in that murky dialect peculiar to the legal intellect, and amendments thereon, and patches put upon the amendments. There is no compendium of it to be found or bought anywhere; it is all confusion and utter bewilderment and a senseless, purposeless, useless groping in the dark.

If this nefarious system is ever to be remedied, the reform must begin at the bottom. Hitherto it has only been feebly attempted at the top. In the first place, all the existing statutes of every Australasian province should be embodied in a code, and everything outside the code should be abolished, so that there shall be no more erratic decisions based on enactments of ancient Plantagenet and Tudor kings which have been unearthed from their musty repose to pervert the course of justice. The code should be periodically revised so that it may be, as far as possible, an epitome of the entire legal system of the country. At each revision an attempt should be made to condense the law into a smaller compass, to make its meaning more and more distinct, and to make the forms of legal procedure less and less complicated. The pleadings on either side should be confined to statements of facts whereby the intelligent layman and the legal specialist would be placed practically on an equality; and the law should be supplied by the judge only. The assumption that the judge doesn't know the civil law and can't grasp the facts, unless he is informed of it and them by a costly advocate, so that if one side has an indifferent barrister or no barrister at all the judge only knows as much of the law as is pointed out by the other side, is a gross perversion of justice in favour of the rich and to the disadvantage of the poor. Even if this innovation required that the number of judges should be doubled or trebled it would be well worth the outlay. And, above all things, it should be recognised that litigation is an unmixed evil which it is the business of the law to diminish to the uttermost, and that the law exists, not to support lawyers, but to make lawyers unnecessary.

In Norway there prevails a system which, with very slight alterations to suit differences of social conditions, would prove a stupendous boon to the lawyer-ridden land of Australia. It consists of local courts of arbitration through which all civil cases, great and small, must pass before they can reach the superior courts. They are widely diffused throughout the country, so that every man can find justice within a reasonable distance of his home. They are bound to hear every case within a certain number of days—seldom more than fourteen—of its inception. They are also bound to render their decision within a fixed period after hearing. No lawyers are allowed to appear on either side; each party must state his case in person, or through the medium of a friend, but no paid advocacy is recognised. The whole cost of a law-suit hardly ever exceeds a few shillings. The decisions of the court may be appealed against, and the case heard in the higher courts with all the customary legal paraphernalia, but the party making the appeal is required to pay the entire expenses of the suit. As a natural result appeals are comparatively few, and the great bulk of the litigation begins and ends in the local courts. Their decisions do not always give satisfaction, but they are fully as satisfactory as those of the most expensive law court yet invented, and they have at least one advantage which no civil court in Australia has ever yet possessed—they never ruin any litigant in costs, or absorb the whole amount in dispute and leave nothing but the bill of costs for all parties concerned.

The *Bulletin* is not sufficiently sanguine to suppose that any such system will ever be enacted by any of the present lawyer-ridden Parliaments of the Australias. It is a common saying that the only thing more ruinous than law is arbitration, and as the latter principle is applied in Australia, the statement is strictly true. When an arbitration court is established *in this country, the first proceeding is to* appoint a dozen briefless and often brainless barristers, at high salaries, as assessors, clerks of awards, assistants, associates and general hangers-on. Then several tons of elaborate forms are laid in, which have to be filled up according to certain cast-iron rules before the court takes cognisance of anything; and a huge table of costs and charges is drawn up; and expensive barristers are admitted to conduct the proceedings, with junior barristers and solicitors to assist them, at fees quite as exorbitant as those levied in the Supreme Court; and the applicant who tries to conduct his case without any array of counsel is as helpless under the new system as under the old. Whenever any measure for reducing the cost of litigation is propounded the legal element in the Legislature proceeds to amend it and tack on elaborate formalities of all sorts and descriptions, until the cheap justice of the future becomes even more costly and more inaccessible than the expensive justice of the past. And so long as the nation gives its support, at Parliamentary elections, to barristers and magnates in horse-hair, it deserves no better fate.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

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3a.—Peak Hospital.
29.—Peak Hotel.
19.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
69.—P. & O. Mess, Mountain View.
53.—Pfordten, F. von der, Residence.
36d.—Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery.
34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
51.— Do. Office.
45.—Rope Factory, West Point.
52.—Sailors' Home.
49.—Shewan & Co., Praya Central.
61.—Stevens, G. R., Office.
62.— Do. Residence.
56.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
16.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ld.
57.—Wickham, W. H., Residence.
63.—Woo Kee & Co., Praya West.
79.—Yueng Lan Kee, Residence.
78.—Yuen Kee & Co.
38.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.

The Exchange is open day and night.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1893. [850

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER AND VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to

MACONDRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD, Commission Merchants, No. 30, Water Street, Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [10

Hotels.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

RATES for BOARD and LODGING, Reduced to $55.00 PER MONTH AND UPWARDS, according to Room selected.

For full particulars apply at the Office, VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1893. [794

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been Leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, one month	$70 to 80.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	120.00

For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [225

THE WESTERN HOTEL, *QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.*

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [389

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished; and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

JOHN C. FOSTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [27

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG, Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE, *via* NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.

LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.

For terms and particulars, apply to

MISS A. HUGHES, Manageress.

419]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [694

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—98 per cent., prem., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8,10. paid up,—50 per cent. sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders shares, $150 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—50 ordinaries, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares, £20, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$83 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$52 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 110 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$112 per share, sales and sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—$100, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$220 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$83 per share, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$27 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$25 per share, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—40 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$35 per share, sales and sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—$20 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—70 per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$15 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$15 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—$4½ per share, sellers.
Punjom Mining Co.—$4½ per share, sales and buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4 per share, sales and sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—40 cents, per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$85 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$5.45 per share, sales and sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—*nix.* nominal.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$155 per share, old shares, sales and sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$35, nominal.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$11 per share, sales and buyers.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$2 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$4½ per share, buyers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$6½ per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$50 per share, ex. div., sales and sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$23 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$8 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$40 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$85 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$68 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—165 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited $3½ per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—50 cents, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$3 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$67½ per share, sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/6
Bank Bills, on demand 2/6⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...2/6⅛
Credits at 4 months' sight.....2/6⅛
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/6⅞
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.14
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.23
ON INDIA:—
T. T. 193
On Demand 198½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. H. S. Cooke.
Count Coudenhave and valet.
Mr. E. H. Derrick.
Rev. A. Etty.
Mr. W. P. Greene.
Consul General & Mrs. Haas.
Mrs. Haley.
Mr. H. E. Hobson.
Mr. & Mrs. A. O'Keefe.
Mr. N. Lazarus.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. F. Monks.
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Mr. L. Spitzel.
Captain Stabb.
Mr. J. Tamet.
Mr. L. Pila.
Mr. C. Zanelis.
Mr. S. W. Zeverijn.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson.
Mr. H. W. Bird.
Mr. C. E. Blair.
Captain Brotherton.
Mr. A. Cumming.
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Mr. and Mrs. R. Dixon and family.
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Mr. W. E. van Erp.
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Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. Mehta.
Mr. Mounsey.
Mr. Raison.
Mr. W. Ramsay.
Mr. H. W. Robertson.
Mr. A. E. Skeels.
Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. E. Tomlin.
Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m.	29.82
Barometer—1 p.m.	29.72
Barometer—4 p.m.	29.78
Thermometer—9 a.m.	80
Thermometer—1 p.m.	80
Thermometer—4 p.m.	80
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—1 p.m. (do)	76
Thermometer—4 p.m. (do)	75
Thermometer—Maximum	80
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ravenna*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 23rd instant at 6 a.m., and is expected here on the 28th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Yarra*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 19th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco and Honolulu, left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *viâ* Yokohama, on the 13th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *viâ* Yokohama, on the 22nd instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Mogul*, from Victoria, B.C., left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, and is expected here on the 28th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver for Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 17th instant, and may be expected here about the 6th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Irene*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is expected here on the 26th.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left London for this port on the 14th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CHARTERS TOWERS, British steamer, 1,905, A. Murray, 24th July,—Kutchinotzu 19th July, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FEICHING, British steamer, 994, John Warren, 24th July,—Canton 24th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FEILUNG, British steamer, 752, Morgan, 24th July,—Canton 24th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CALEDONIEN, French steamer, 2,093, P. Flaudin, 25th July,—Shanghai 22nd July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
NINGPO, German steamer, 762, Th. Lehmann, 25th July,—Canton 25th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.
NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, F. J. Cole, 25th July,—Bombay 8th July, and Singapore 19th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
LY-EE-MOON, German steamer, 1,288, G. Heuermann, 25th July,—Shanghai 21st July, General.—Siemssen & Co.
CHIYUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,283, C. R. Null, 25th July,—Shanghai 16th July, and Swatow 24th, General.—C. M S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kwanglee, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Feilung, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Talamon, British steamer, for Amoy.
Swatow, German steamer, for Chefoo.
Cromarty, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Feiching, British steamer, for Newchwang.
E-sang, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Crown of Arragon, British str., for Foochow.
Avechis, British steamer, for Saigon.
Wm. Le Lacheur, British bark, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

July 25, *Hanoi*, French steamer, for Haiphong.
July 25, *Triumph*, German str., for Hoihow, &c.
July 25, *Braunschweig*, German steamer, for Singapore and Bremen.
July 25, *Kwanglee*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
July 25, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
July 25, *Swatow*, German steamer, for Chefoo.
July 25, *E-sang*, British str., for Shanghai.
July 25, *Malacca*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
July 25, *Chusan*, German steamer, for Hoihow.
July 25, *Cromarty*, British steamer, for Singapore and Sourabaya.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Caledonien*, from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Salter, Messrs. Dufetre, J. Weill, 4 Indians, and 1 Chinese. From Yokohama.—Messrs. A. Levy and Vivier. From Kobe.—Mr. Sagaro. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. Bodelet. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Smith, Messrs. J. T. Drysdale and G. Robertson. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Messrs. Roudo, Grosbaery, and Rouer. For Singapore.—Mr. Lum. For Batavia.—Messrs. Zeserym, Haag, Mundt and servant. From Kobe for Singapore. Mrs. Yamada, Miss Katsu, Miss Matsu, and Mr. Sakahi. For Calcutta.—Mr. Franco.

Per *Chiyuen*, from Shanghai, &c.—52 Chinese.

Per *Ly-ee-moon*, from Shanghai.—48 Chinese.

Per *Nizam*, from Bombay, &c.—102 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The French steamship *Caledonien* reports that she left Shanghai on the 22nd instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Nizam* reports that she left Bombay on the 8th instant. Had heavy cloudy and showery weather from Singapore to lat. 15 north, and moderate wind.

The German steamship *Ly-ee-moon* reports that she left Shanghai on the 21st instant. Anchored near Kintoun Lightship until 1 a.m. on the 22nd. Had fresh south-easterly winds to Pescadores Island; thence to port had light variable winds and calms.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Europe, &c., Australia, India *viâ* Madras, and Mauritius.—Per *Caledonien* to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of Japan* to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Foochow.—Per *Crown of Arragon* to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chom Klao* to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenearn* to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Bengloe* to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro* to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Kutsang* on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking* on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 12.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo* on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Macao, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Cathcrthun* on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Talyleh* on Friday, the 28th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Catherina Apcar* on Tuesday, the 1st August, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Bombay.—Per *Malwa* on Thursday, the 3rd August, at 11 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona* on Friday, the 4th August, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, T. Bendixen, 16th July,—Saigon 12th July, Rice.—Wieler & Co.
ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,176, James Thom, 22nd July,—Java, and Sourabaya 13th July, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
AVECHIS, British steamer, 1,056, T. Rowlo, 11th July,—Bangkok 30th June, and Koh-si-chang 4th July, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van de Bergh, 19th July,—Bangkok 13th July, Rice.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.
BENGLOE, British steamer, 1,150, J. Sarchet, 14th July,—Saigon 10th July, General.—Woo Kee.
CAPE COLONNA, British steamer, 1,767, H. J. Alston, 21st July,—Hongay 18th July, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CATHERINE APCAR, British steamer, 1,733, J. G. Olifent, 24th July,—Calcutta 8th July, Penang 15th, and Singapore 18th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 2,308, Neil Shannon, 24th July,—Kobe, and Moji 18th July, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. R. Searle 17th July,—San Francisco 24th June, and Yokohama 11th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
CROWN OF ARRAGON, British steamer, 1,486, J. G. Doward, 17th July,—Zanzibar 21st June, General.—Gilman & Co.
DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,197, W. A. Dinse, 23rd July,—Saigon 19th July, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,904, F. G. Monsavlat, 17th July,—Vancouver 26th June, Yokohama 10th July, Kobe 12th, Nagasaki 13th, and Shanghai 15th, General.—C. P. Railway Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac,—Hongkong Government tender.
FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 23rd July,—Pakhoi 20th July, and Hoihow 22nd, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
GLENEARN, British steamer, 1,407, Murray, 24th July,—Singapore 18th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 24th July,—Foochow 22nd July, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 20th July,—Saigon 16th July, Rice, Paddy and General.—Wieler & Co.
HONGKONG, French steamer, 750, C. Bastrom, 8th July,—Haiphong 6th July, Rice.—A. R. Marty.
INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 1,003, Schäfer, 11th July,—Maritimes 15th June, General.—Wieler & Co.
KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, G. H. Bowker, 21st July,—Calcutta 2nd July, Penang 10th, and Singapore 15th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MANDARIN, British steamer, 1,170, C. W. Raison, 13th July,—New York 11th May, Port Said 9th June, and Singapore 6th July, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, Chas. Stonham, 24th July,—Bangkok 16th July, and Koh-si-chang 18th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 18th July,—Singapore 12th July, Timber.—Hop Hing Hong.
NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, B. Blanke, 23rd July,—Yokohama 14th July, Kobe 17th, and Nagasaki 18th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 19th July,—Bangkok 9th July, and Koh-si-chang 13th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani,—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Farrand, 14th March,—Saigon 9th March, Rice and Paddy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, O. Anderson, 22nd July,—Bangkok 13th July, and Koh-si-chang 16th, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
TAI-YUCK, German steamer, 903, N. Emke, 22nd July,—Bangkok 16th July, Rice.—Meyer & Co.
TELAMON, British steamer, 1,555, Jackson, 24th July,—Singapore 18th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
WUOTAN, German steamer, 1,050, A. Ott, 12th July,—Karatsu 6th July, Coals.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.
ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 18th July,—Manila 15th July, General.—Shewan & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ABERYRIA, British bark, 1,148, H. W. Dunlp, 5th July,—Singapore 17th June, Timber.—Master.
CIMBRIA, Danish bark, 1,158, H. Pedersen, 9th June,—New York 29th December, Kerosene Oil.—Order.
FUNG SHUY, Hawaiian bark, 986, Mahany, 20th July,—New York 5th April, Oil.—Shewan & Co.
GALVESTON, German bark, 699, H. Jakobsen, 22nd July,—from Tientsin, Bone.—Butterfield & Swire.
HABITANT, British ship, 1,619, W. R. Potter, 14th May,—New York 24th Dec., Oil.—Melchers & Co.
HENRY FALLIPO, American ship, 1,879, G. Merriman, 15th June,—San Francisco 30th April, Oil.—Master.
ICEBERG, American ship, 1,135, Treat, 1st June,—New York 4th January, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
JOHANN ADOLPH, German bark, 310, E. Wiese, 26th June,—Albany (W.A.), 17th May, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
EMILIE, German bark, 948, H. Schutt, 21st July,—Haiphong 9th July, Ballast.—Captain.
NICOYA, British barque, 596, T. Norris, 25th June,—San Francisco (California), 23rd April, General.—Wieler & Co.
PARAMITA, American ship, 1,498, Soule, 21st April,—San Francisco 17th Feb., Flour.—Chinese.
SOMALI, British 4-masted ship, 3,332, D. Morgan, 17th May,—Singapore 21st March, Ballast.—Order.
WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 573, W. Reynell, 4th July,—Calagua (East Coast of Luzon), 19th June, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1893. 1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 26th July.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....6,000 " .....WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....6,000 " .....WEDNESDAY, 6th September.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.—During the Summer months, Sea Trips can be made from Hongkong to Kobe and back occupying 13 to 14 days only. Return Fare, $75.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1893. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Thursday, 17th Aug.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Tuesday, 5th Sept.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 26th Sept.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1893. [2

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1893. 9

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Thursday, 27th July.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 8th August.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Saturday, 26th August.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* AMOY, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY the 27th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of $10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelope, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1893. [1

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, DAGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [376

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1893 [24

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Mogul	Tuesday	August 8th.
Victoria	Tuesday	August 29th.
Tacoma	Thursday	Sept. 28th.
Mogul	Thursday	October 19th.
Victoria	Thursday	November 9th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	December 12th.

THE Steamship

"MOGUL,"

Captain Golding, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *viâ* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1893. [4

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [798

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL, ex GODOWN and ex SHIP.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c.,
Apply to
KING WO CHEONG,
No. 32, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1893. [187

THE MIIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. [800

DR. KNORR'S *LION BRAND* ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [426

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

774]

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 42, Queen's Road Central. [693

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1893. [728

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